Amngements and Meetings Co-Night.

BLIOU OPERA HOUSE—"The Snew Flower."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—" Cinderella."
DALY'S THEATRE—"OUR FIRST Families."
FIFTH AVENUE TWEATRE—"An American Girl."
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—"Descret."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Hazel Kirke."
NIBLO'S GARBEN—"My Partner."
PARK THEATRE—"A Baffl d Beauty."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—"Our Torchlight Parade.
STANDAFF I HEATRE—" a Bolle."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"Daulel Rochat."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"The Guy'nor."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-" Faust." AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1880.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCO CK From The Staunton Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880. Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virgama's soil, and do not abandon then now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of

From four preminent Democrats of Staunton, who sat on the pistform while Historia spoke. We, the understruch, heard the speech of General Wade Hampton, delivered in Stanton, on the 26th of July We have also read the repert thereof published in The Falley Virgaden on the 20th of July. tially correct.

H. C. TINSLEY,
A. C. GORDON,

Staunten, Fa., Ang. 26, 1880. WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1880.

DEAR SIE: Your favor was duly received. I would most cheerfully introduce and orge the massage of a bill, such as you engest, but with the present Bemocratic House pension bills do not have much favor. It has beome almost suppossible to get consideration of such bill at all, and when considered, its chance of General who is at the head of the Pen-General who is at the head of the session Committee in the Nemate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks there is anything in the matter I will very cordially not in the matter. Very truly, F. E. BELTZHOOVER. E. W. CURRIDEN, esq.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The new Paris journal, which is to support the interests of Prince Napoleon, will be them, than they set their candidate published November 1. - The British Government is preparing the information to be filed been a Protectionist all the time, and themagainst the Irish agitators, === The King of Greece has made a warlike speech to the Legislature. === It is announced from Chili that Minister Christ ancy carried back to Peru the basis for the preliminaries of a peace. DeMESTIC.-Governor Foster, of Ohio, denies the

statement attributed to him, that the tariff issue was put forward to create a scare. General Garfield received forty-four votes against six for General Hancock in a ballot taken by the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity at their convention in Hartford. === Further proof of the forgery of the letter or the Chinese attributed to General Garfield is published, = A railroad accident resulting in the death of one man occurred near Conemaugh, Penn., yesterday. === Parole, Glidelia, Crickmore, Edwin A. and Bertha were the winners of the Baltimore races yesterday. = A branch devoted to the art of carriage building is to be es-Museum of Art. = Thomas Hughes lectured last evening before 4,000 persons in Philadelphia. Colonei T. W. Higginson, in an address at Worcester, Mass., said that women were not yet ready for the ballot, ____ The Western railroad war threatens to result in the "catting" of Eastern rates.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-General Grant spoke in Stamford, Conn., and in Jersey City at great Repubhean meetings yesterday. ==== Republican conferences were held In regard to local nominations. === The Chief Supervisor of Elections made three important arrests of persons attempting naturalization frauds. Republican county and city candidates were nominated in Brooklyn. = The fire underwriters formed a National Association. The Warren investigation was continued. Franz Lammens was convicted of murder the second time at Newark. Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.37 cents. Stocks active and buoyant, but later declining and closing barely steady at prices that show either

final small losses or small gams. THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy and cloudy weather with slight changes in temperature and chances of light rams. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 61°; lowest, 45°; average, 54%.

Register! To-day and to-morrow are the only days remaining for registration in this Not so much as one Republican vote hould be lost by a failure to register. The books we open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Register!

One family in Trenton, N. J., furnishes nine roters for Garfield. This is the banner family, so far.

The "Tariff Card" campaign goes on with growing strength and the invariable results. The workingmen everywhere have shown that they need only to be aroused to the meaning of the Democratic platform to see where their Interest lies. Further account of the agitation will be found on another pige.

By a mistake in the "make-up" eleven of the

meetings arranged by the Republican State Committee for Monday next, the 25th inst., were announced in THE TRIBUNE'S advertising columns for to-morrow evening. These meetings are to be held at Katonah, Lake Mahopac, Fort Covington, afternoon and evening, Constable, Cazenovia, Pearl River, Comac, Pearsalls, Utica, and Washington Hall, 220 Ave.-A, in this city, and will take place on Monday. The corrected list, with the names of speakers, will be found among the State Committee's announcements elsewhere.

Judge Van Brunt's recent decision that applications for citizenship taken out in 1868 should be treated as declarations of intention to become citizens, has been practically overruled by Judge Choate. Judge Van Brant's decision was equivalent to a waiver of the usual requirement of two years' notice, inasmuch as it would enable those who held such papers to be naturalized at once. Judge Choate holds that the defective 1868 papers, being illegal, cannot form a basis for any subsequent proceeding, and persons who have them must begin again with the customary notice and probation.

The superiority of American carriages has long been attested by the preference of buyers all over the world as well as by the awards of international exhibitions. The convention of carriage-makers which is meeting in Chicago has taken action which cannot fail to add to the proficiency that has already been attained, beside having a still more important result in stimulating art instruction among the mechanical industries. Sufficient money has been subscribed in accordance with an understanding with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city, to pay the cost of three years' instruction in the artistic branches of carriage-making. The great purpose of the Metropolitan Museum, as we understand it, is to bring into being a well balanced system of just such industrial schools, and every step taken toward that end is a subject of congratulation for all those who want to see American artisans one of these days capable of all the highest forms of work in their respective trades.

There is more reason than before to believe that the Republicans of this city have it in their power to elect the next Mayor. The dissatisfaction among the Irving Hall Democrats has increased as the trick by which Mr. Grace was nominated has become more apparent. To secure the votes of thousands of these men, as well as the votes of every independent citizen, the Republican party has only to nominate some man whose name alone will be a guarantee of a pure and economical administration of the City Government, whose name alone will mean the abolition of sinecures, the reduction of taxes by every method within the Mayor's power, and the introduction of business methods and market prices into the municipal service. Let such a man be presented to the voters of she city with the a surance that his nomins of is for the benefit of tax-payers and rent-prises, not for the benefit the Democratic ticket."-| Wate Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Firguing, at Staunion, July 26, 1889.

The Republicans of this city have such men among them. Wall they get one forward? them. Will they put one forward?

Mr. Watterson's attitude will win him respect. In the article which is quoted elsewhere he gives the history of the Revenue Tariff plank in the Cincinnati platform, and then declares, in a manly fashion, that he, for one, proposes to stand upon it. He shows with what deliberation the whole platform, including this portion, was framed, revised and re-revised in committee, and with what unanimity it was adopted by the Convention. The irony with which he apologizes for "the unpardonable blunder of reasserting "Democratic doctrine as old and trite as "the moral law," will make the ears of sundry Democratic statesmen in this vicinity and the Democratic managers upon the tauff question is characteristic of the party. They are committed to a Revenue tariff by platform after platform adopted in National Conventions, by speeches, votes in Congress, resolutions and letters without number. But no sooner had they discovered that the country had taken the alarm, and a great tide of Protection sentiment was overwhelming to work writing letters to prove that he had selves went about disavowing the doctrine they had preached from time immemorial. There never was a better illustration of the natural insincerity of the Democratic party. They have never professed a principle which they would not surrender at a moment's notice to get votes. But the attempt to make the Democratic party out a good Protection party proceeds on the assumption that the people of the United States are fools. And that is a mistake.

HANCOCK ON HANCOCK.

A statement, which comes to THE TRIBUNE from a source we are not at liberty to doubt, puts a new face upon Mr. Forney's biography of General Hancock, in which the Democratic candidate is made the hero, and squest the only hero, of the battle of Gettysburg. General James Watson Webb's letter, which we printed the other day, declared that if General Hancock did not "promptly denounce" the false and exaggerated claims made for him in that work, "those who honor and re "spect the brave and gallant soldier cannot "fail to treat with contempt this yielding to "selfish political expediency." But as THE TRIBUNE is now informed, General Hancock cannot disavow the book, for the reason that he is responsible for it. At his personal request revised proofs of it were sent to him in order that he might make sure that nothing should appear which would be offensive to him. Having therefore had full knowledge of the claims made in the work before its publication, and having permitted it to be issued in its present shape, he becomes the principal in the attempt to deprive his dead commander of the credit of his great victory, and not an accessory after the fact. There have been few meaner things in history.

Old soldiers and those familiar with the history of the War will read this book with astonishment and indignation. "Jackson "drove the British invader from the soil of "Louisiana on the 8th of January, 1815; "Hancock drove the Confederate invader "from the soil of Pennsylvania on the 3d of "July, 1863." The impudent falsity of this is clear when we remember that Jackson was in command at New-Orleans, while Hancock was a subordinate at Gettysburg, and that to General George G. Meade, who commanded there, has always and justly been awarded the credit of the victory. There is much more "chiefly by General Hancock." He "decided "the fortunes of a desperate struggle," The "whole body of the people of Pennsylvania "unconditionally awarded to General Hancock is no declaration in favor of the true interests the praise of having saved the stricken of the American workingman which approaches

More than a hundred pages of the book are occupied with this attempt to deify a soldier who should have been content with an honest statement of a brilliant record. The masterpiece in all this misrepresentation is the

following bathos: With the occupation of Philadelphia and Washington City, the capital of the National Government would have become the Confederate capital, Pennsylvania a Confederate State, Baltimore a Confederate scaport, New-York a Confederate metropolis; slavery would have been certainly restored, the National debt repudiated and the Confederate Constitution adopted. The recognition of the Confederacy by all the foreign Powers would have been the downfall of free institutions all ever the world, etc., etc. . . . Do we ever think how near we came to lose these greates; of human blessings Had Hancock fallen on the 3d as Reynolds fell on the 1st of July, 1863, that fate might have been ours.

In the words of General Webb, this is 'exceedingly ridiculous." General Hancock did fall on the 3d of July, so badly wounded that it was six months before he resumed duty, and the vital encounter of the day was fought and won while he was prostrate. No one denies that General Hancock did brilliant service at Gettysburg, which has always been gratefully recognized by the country. But the authentic Listories of the war will be searched in vain for facts justifying Mr. Forney's extravagant assertions, put forward, it seems, with General Hancock's approval. We do not intend to fight the battle over again, but a few citations will show the falsity of these claims. A Washington dispatch in yesterday's TRIBUNE showed that the attempt to give General Hancock the credit of planning the battle is defeated by the official records and by his own report. Concerning his share in the decisive fight, General Webb stated the facts compactly in his letter:

At Gettysourg, where he (Hancock) was in command of the left centre, occupying a line quite a mile in extent, Pickett's and Armistead's assault on his right ound him on his left; because it was there he expected and was ready to meet the enemy. Of course, he nastened to the scene of condict; but only arrived on its outskirts to be severely wounded, and was carried from the field; but not until he was assured of the defeat of the assailants. In the meantime, those who had received, and in a hand to hand conflict repulsed and aptured the leaders of, Longstreet's 18,000 picked Confederates, wou the colef honors of this desperate strugle, which terminated one of the greatest battles of the var, and virtually crushed the Rebellion.

This is an exact statement of the facts, which does not in the least detract from the honor justly due to General Hancock. Citations could be made from any number of official reports and historical accounts to show that General Webb is right, and that Mr. Forney is wrong and knew he was wrong. Adjutant-General Barnes, in his report of the battle, says:

Here came the grip of the fight. Gallant Hancock is town; Gibbon, severely wounded, is led to the rear; Generals Kemper and Armistead, of the rebel force, as quickly fail; and officers and men on both sides are a rapidly stricted. For a few moments, the antagonists survey each other; Armistead, the rebel leader, but a few paces from General Webb, of the Philadelphia by g acclaise wounded, were hierally looking each other is he eyes. Then the final struggle. Etc., etc. Mr. Greeley, in his "American Conflict,"

takes his description of the crisis of the battle, ending in the Rebel defeat, from the correspondence of "Agate," in The Cincianati Gazette. A few sentences will show how entirely tagrees with the foregoing accounts: The great, despurate, final charge came at 4. The Rebels seemed to have gathered all their strength and desperation for one fierce, convulsive effort that should sweep over and wash out our obstinate resistance

They went up as before, the flower of their array to ne front, victory stake I upon the issue. . . . Hancock was wounded; Gibbon succeeded to the command supproved soldier and ready for the crisis. Etc., etc. It, then, General Hancock "drove the Confederate invader from the soil of Pennsyl-" vania," neither the "invader" nor our own officials nor the historians seem to have discovered it. A dozen quotations would only be repetitions of these. General Meade died in the belief that the glory of Gettysburg

tell the tale of Gettysburg undertakes an onerous task, a high responsibility, a sacred trust. Above all things, justice and truth

'should dwell in his heart."

REGISTER! To-day and to-morrow are the only 'days remain ng for registration in this city-the Demoeratic stronghold, which is still expected by Democrats to hand over the control of the United States Gov rement to the Solid South. We hope that no Republican will let tomorrow's sun go down without seeing him registered and prepared to cast his rote against a change from prosperity to depression, from commercial order to commercial confusion and m certainty, from a Government controlled by the men who for the to preserve it to a Goverument controlled by the men who fought to destroy it, and having failed, are now trying to steal it by means of not less than thirty-six fraudulent electoral votes.

Every Republican who can do so should regster to-Jay. To-day is a certainty-to-morrow never is. Every man can find the time between Sa. m. and 9 p. m. The voter who stays at home this year will write himself down a man without a single patriotic impulse. There is a good deal at stake. Therefore register!

GARFIELD AND CHINESE LABOR.

The desperation of the Democrats has led them into a tresh blunder. In order to check the stampede of the laboring men from the Democratic ranks on the "tariff for revenue only " issue, they have concocted a forgery to show that General Garfield would discriminate in favor of Chinese cheap labor. The only effect will be to call attention to the passage on Chicese immigration in General Garfield's letter of acceptance, written on July 12. In that he sums up the case in this masterly and statesmanlike manner:

The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement and the septiment of our people have led the Government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, withing to share the burdens as well as the beneffix of our secrety, and intending that their posterit shall become an undistinguishable part of our popula cific Coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an immigration, either in its purposes or its result. It too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked ipon without solicitude. We cannot consert to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among uunder the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject the present Administration supported by Congress, has sent to China a Commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the cylis likely to arise from the present situation It is confidently believed that these diplomatic peretta tions will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises great increase of reciprocal trade and the enurgement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt, and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation stuff of the same kind. The victory was "won the peace of our communities and the freedom and dig

There is no ambiguity about that. In all the Democratic literature of this period there "field on the 3d of July." He "burled back it in heartness or comprehensiveness. What "the impetuous columns" of the Rebels, is there in Hancock's letter which bears at all

on this or any other phase of the labor question? Not one word. He is the candidate to be challenged, and not Garfield. Of course, if Hancock is called upon he will give a pledge, en this or any other question. He is in that business now. But Garfield's declaration was made before his record was challenged. It is the voluntary statement of his position by a statesman who has studied the problem.

REBEL CLAIMANTS UNMASKED.

The best way to answer questions about the Southern war claims is to ask the inquirer to buy a copy of TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 69, in which the results of our investigation of the official documents are clearly set forth. It our replies are more specific in the following instance, it is because the question at issue is not generally understood.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: During a discussion on political matters to-day, Democratic friend asserted that there was not a rebel claim for demages on file in the City of Washington. In other words, that the various claims filed in Congress or isewhere are represented as those of Union men of the South only, and, although they may not have been Union men, they had not the hardihood to present to Congress such a claim without asserting the loyalty of the claimant. If there are such claims he promises to vote for Garfield. How is it !

Brooklyn, Oct. 16, 1880.

Tell your Democratic friend that soon after the close of the war the Treasury Department, the Commissary-General's office, the Quartermaster-General's office, and the Southern Clams Commission became open tribunals for the adjustment of all claims of the Union men of the South against the Government, and that the genuine cases were disposed of long ago. Tell him that nearly all the war claims which have been filed since the Democrats secured a majority in the House of Representatives are Rebel claims and nothing else. When he replies that the claims are uniformly represented as those of loyal men, tell him that the mask does not change the face.

It is probable that a large number of the Southern war claimants are prepared to offer proof of a negative kind of loyalty. That is to say, proof that they did not fight against the North. Inasmuch as Congress, in the earlier stages of legislation on this subject, made a distinction between loyal and disloyal claumants, refusing to pay the latter, it has been considered necessary for any Southerner who files a claim against the Government to affirm in his petition that he has not been disloyal. No claimant would voluntarily post himself as a Rebel " for that is a term which is never used in the South; and every claim-lawyer, recoguizing the fact that there is no Court with any jurisdiction over the claims of disloyal claimants, would set up the plea of "constructive loyalty." Thus a father who was incapacitated for military service can affirm that he was not "constructively disloyal," although his sons were killed in the Rebel army, and he prayed for them night and morning; and the sons who were too young to be soldiers can swear that they were never in sympathy with Rebellion, although they glory in the fact that their father was wounded in the ranks. As a matter of fact, the titles of the relief bills introduced in either House afford no clew to the political standing of the claimants during the war, the question of loyalty or disloyalty arising necessarily whenever the bills are considered in commattee or in open House. Whenever that question arises, the claims are shown to be tainted with disloyalty, as was proved in the case of Mr. Goode's bill for reimbursing the College of William and Mary.

These claiments, moreover, are only waiting for a change of Administration in order to throw off their thin mask of loyalty. The general Amnesty Proclamation issued by President Johnson in 1868 has been construed by the United States Supreme Court as restoring every person who participated in the rebellion to all would keep his memory green. Why did not the rights and privileges which he originally General Hancock keep in mind his own words enjoyed under the Constitution. The counsel tingle for a good quarter of an bour, at least. quoted conspicuously in this very book; for the Scuthern claimants take the ground that from a legal point of view this full pardon is conclusive evidence to repel the charge of disloyalty in any case, and that the distinction made by Congress and the Court of Claims between loyal and disloyal claimants is in direct violation of the constitutional operation of the amnesty Preclamation. In this way Rebel claimants hope to gain a foothold which they have not had under the legislation of Congress. Judge Bartley, for example, facting in the in terest of a large body of claimants, has published an elaborate plea setting forth the obligation of the Government to discharge its liapilities to the people of the Southern States for otton seized and property used as army stores or for military purposes during the rebellion. He contends that that obligation is as clear and unquestionable, without respect to the loyalty or disloyalty of the claimant, as the obligation to pay the bonded debt of the United States. All that these Rebel claimants lack is a Court with adequate jurisdiction to take up their cases and act upon them without regard to the taint of disloyalty, and such a Court they expect to have whenever they seeme control of the National Administration. Then the masks wit, be dropped, and the Rebel faces be seen. Meanwhile, the claimants, with their tongues in their cheeks, profess levalty. Is our correspondent's Democratic triend all the more willing to help them because they are hypocrites ?

Glorious-Old-Man-Afraid-of-his-Platform is the

Watterson, speaking for the Democratic party, says Free Trade is "about all which fate has left us worth fighting for." And it's fatal, too.

What is Hancock running on ? He has kicked over his platform. He must be running on "his Wade Hampton informed Secretary Sherman that

his address was at Columbia, S. C. His principal

ddress, if memory does her duty, was at Staunton,

Virginia. Prayer is the only hope for the debilitated themoeracy; yet they forsake prayer and betake them-selves to forgery.

Compare Garfield's words to the colored men, at Mentor, on Wednesday, with Hancock's observation: "I'm opposed to nighter domination," and see which man strikes you as the wiser statesman.

Hancock and English both have a grievance against the National Democratic platform, One plank of it snatches the tariff issue from Hancock's native town and converts it into a stumbling block. Another plank declares war on "cornerants," and thus threatens ruin to English's thriving business. No wonder they are both kicking it in pieces.

The first duty this morning is to register, unless

Vote for Garfield and put an end to all possibility of Democratic cheating, either in the counting on election day or in Congress when the electoral vote

The Democratic party, in Convention assembled, voted solidly in favor of "a tariff for revenue only. The Republican party, in Convention assembled, voted solidly for a "tariff that will discriminate in favor of American labor." The Democratic party is trying to break away from its piedge, but the Re publican party stands solidly by the one which it made. Which party will the workingmen trust f. The one which pledged itself for their run, or the one which pledged itself for their continuation in prosperity f.

The South Carolina Democrats had a rousing redshirt demonstration at Barnwell, on October 14.

journals, there were 1,700 mounted red-shirts in line. An account of the various flags borne by the clubs, given in The Charleston News and Courier, is as follows: "The Farmers' Democratic Ciub, red with a white star; Healing Springs Club, red with the motto 'Victory or Death' in black letters; Bamberg Club, tri-color with the motto, 'Solid for National, State and County Tickets'; Little Saltkehatchie Club, a sort of composite flag of red, white and blue; Buford's Bridge Club, crimson flag; Turkey Creek Club, white; Elko Club, a red shirt on a white ground with the motto, 'In hoc signo vinces'; Rosemary Club, purple; Double Ponds, white; Milhouse Club, white; Hancock Club, blue with words in white, 'Hancock and Hagood, 1880.' Still another, red, white and red, bore 'Hancock, flagood and Larrigus,' and one of pink bore a paimetto is allowed by the carrier significant. in silver with the earnest ejaculation, 'Get out, Rads'!" There is nothing in this list which bears even a remote resemblance to the Union flag, but there seem to be several banners which bear a striking resemblance to the rebel flag. Probably they were "mistakes."

The introduction of the "Chinese must go" issue into the canvass suggests a way for the Democrats to make over their ticket to fit the platform. Let them drop English and put Denis Kearney in his place. That combination would make things hum.

No "pledges" from Hancock for nearly a week. Who's sitting on his mouth ?

Hancock says he is too " sound an American " to be anything but a protectionist. This is equivalent to say: g that the National Democratic Convention was made up entirely of unsound Americans. The Superb has stumbled upon a great truth.

Do you observe the impressive silence of Mr. Til-

Hancock's local issue is no longer isolated in his native town. It is "up" in every town in the North, and it is making a dreadful racket.

The Democratic roorback is roaring through the land. There will be one a day now till election.

Mr. Grace, the nomines of the Democrats for Mayor, is fortunate in having been born in Ireland. If he had been born in America, he would have had to reside here at least twenty-one years, instead of fifteen, before becoming eligible for the office.

If ever disgusted Democrats had an opportunity to do a little effective bolting by mass-meeting nom-inations of local candidates, now is the time.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Laber and capital unite in supporting the Repub-ican plank of protection for American industries. "Our success was the hard work of plain people," says Governor-elect Porter, of Indiana, and therein soints out to New-York Republicans the way to

It is in the power of the Republicans of the XIIth Congressional District to eject Alexander Taylor, jr., by a large majority, as they did Augustus Smith in 1878. All close districts like this one should be vigorously contested; it is the winning of one here and one there that is to secure a Kepublican House. Perry Belmont's "superb" record as a polo player is not accepted by the voters of the Ist Congressonal District as a sufficient qualification for office. John A. King's canvass is going on prosperously; his large business and legislative experience com-mending him to every voter.

The Republicans of the interior have become

aware of a new device of the Democrats to defraud hem of their votes. Under the pretence of securng subscriptions for some local Democratic paper they are asked to give their money, coupled with an agreement that part of it is to be returned to them it Garfield shall be elected. This is to be construed as a bet and their votes are to be challenged.

The employes of the New-York Central Rathroad are receiving their wages in gold the present nonth. It will be only a few years, however, if the fraudulent comage policy initiated by the Demoeratic Congress is persisted in, before they will receive their wages in depreciated silver. Only through the election of Republican Congressment can that policy be reversed.

The business men of Troy met on Tuesday evenng and one after another described what would be the effect on their several trades of the adoption of the Democratic "tariff for revenue only," Committees were appointed for each election district of the city, with the duty of bringing voters to the polls. It was resolved to close places of business on election day and work at the polls till the last vote was deposited "for the success and continuance in power of the Republican party."

In the XXIX:h Congressional District the Democrais are restive under an attempt of the party managers to induce them to vote for the Greenback candidate-the Rev. T. K. Beecher. The Elmira Free Press, the party organ, says: "The Democrats of Steuben and Allegany are deeply incensed at the aynonny bargain which proposes to swap them off T. K. Beecher, for the benefit of the candidate for in office in Cheming County; but they are not more so, we assure them, than are all the Democrats of Cheming who deserve the name."

"McClelian is in Utica," exclaims eestatically The Utica Observer of October 19. "He came at 3 p. m. He is an older man than when he commanded the Army of the Potomae, and stouter." Stouter? Alas that e should have become an honorary member of that poble band-the "Syracuse Fat Men's Hancock Club." More ace; less wisdom. On Monday at Watkins he startled the Democrats by saving: "The K publican party is a party of treason." Well, it was not the Republican party that said in "the war is a failure."

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. H. Warner, the founder of the Warner Observatory in Rochester, bas just presented Professor Swift with \$500 for the discovery of his met on the 11th inst.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg brings away from Vienna a souvenir of the pleasant impression she made upon the audiences of the Grand Opera. An unknown admirer sent to her hotel, anonymously, a bird of beautiful plumage in a cage of gold.

Senator Blame has reached his home in Augusta after an ardnous open-air campaign in the West. His enforced idleness at this exciting and cheering stage of the campaign is owing to severe hoarseness, but it is not true, as has been stated, that he is otherwise in poor health.

Mr. Thomas Hughes was present on Wednesday evening at a gathering of the officers of the different cooperative societies in Boston. He first made a few remarks and then submitted himself to be questioned. He thought the cooperative movement was better interpreted by the store system than by the building societies, and that the system of indus-trial partnerships was the best solution of the wages difficulty.

The dinner at the Hon. John C. Hamilton's on Tuesday evening was in no sense a political gathering, as is shown by the names of the guests invited to meet General Grant. These included Governor Cornell, Mayor Cooper, General Arthur, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Governor Jewell, Charles O'Conor, the Hon. Levi P. Morton and other well-known represcutatives of both parties.

At the funeral of Offenbach the Church of the Madeleine was filled to overflowing, and crowds througed the neighboring streets. Selections from his, last work "Contes d'Hoffman," which he did not live to see produced, were sung. M. Victorien Joneieres closed his address at the grave in Mont-Parnasse Cemetery with the words: "Adieu, Jacques Offenbach! Adieu indefatigable worker! You taste to-day your first and your last repose."

Paris,Oct.21 .- A sensation was caused by the Duc de Chartres-the second son of the late King Louis Philippe-proposing at a military dinner at Evreux a toast to France and her Government, and to the President of the Republic. The Legitimists con sider that this is an indirect acceptance by him of the Republic. He said that in America, where he passed a part of his youth, it was customary to give such a loyal toast before all others,

GENERAL NOTES.

The front platform of a crowded street car n Louisville broke down one afternoon this week. The driver was jerked about twenty feet into the street and the ten or fifteen passengers who had been occupying two or three inches of standing room, aciece were sent reliing about in every direction. A fat man, who had seen sitting on the lid of the cash-box tumbled over into the gutter with the driver's stool over his head. Another man had his coat split down the back and a hee wr nehed off his shoe. The only lady in the car cree " Police!" and then fainted away in a German barber's

will be a gathering of Eddys from all parts of the when, according to the accounts of Democratic | United States, and perhaps representatives of the fam-

ily from England also. They will meet to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the landing of John and Samuel Eddy at Plymouth, Mass., in 1630. Samuel and John were the sons of William Eddye, vicar of St. Dunstan's Church in Cranbrook, Kent, England. The vicar died in 1616, and at least two of his children found their way to the Western wilds. They sailed from Boxted in the good brig Handmaid, and were of the last company of the Pilgrims, properly so called. Soon after their land ing, Samuel purchased a house of Experience Midzhill (new Mitchell), and was enrolled among the freemen in 1630. The Governor seems to have had a gradge against Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel; for she was brought before him and his assistants on two several occasions for breaches of the Sabbath. The first for "hanging out clothes on Lord's Day," and the second for having travelled from Plymouth to Boston to visit a slok and dynng relative. For the first offence the fine of 2 shillings 6 bence was graciously remitted; but for the second offence a reprint and was administered.

An Irish landlord, and a captain as well, recently gave went to his excitement respecting the demands of the peasantry while walking up and down the portice of the chief hetel in the charming town of Glengariff, his auditors being his companions, who included a noble viscount and several distinguished persons. Speaking loudly, he said he wished there was an Oliver Cromwell, who would make a clean sweep of "the accursed Land League," put an end for ever to land agitation, abolish "a romantic peasantry, and flood the land with Chinese coolies." A waiter ventured to hint to him that such language in such a place might lead to serious consequences. But the frate landlord vowed be did not care who heard him-he would vindicate his language anywhere and before anyone. That night a letter was handed to him signed with the name of a well-known asseciate of Mr. Parnell, the sitting member for an Irish borough, who recently was the subject of a conflict with Mr. Forster in the House of Commons on the subject of freedom of speech at the meeting of the Land League. The letter simply demanded an apology Land League. The letter simply demanded an apology for the language used by the captain, and, failing the amende honorable, it appointed "a meeting" for the following Monday in a louely region of Giengariff. The honorable gentleman gave the name of his second, what would make all the necessary arrangements for the encounter with the gentleman to be appointed by the other principal. The gallant captain, on realing this letter, nurried to the room of the second mained, and there and then profered a most humble and ongy. The apolegy, dictated by the second, was written and signed. Now comes the cream of the joke. The whole thing was a near, got up by the second, a wazelsh member of the Land League, who wrote the challenge and exacted the apology. The honorable member whose name was signed to the detter knew nothing of what had occurred.

WATTERSON " GIVES IT A WAY."

FULL EXPLANATION OF THAT TARIFF PLANK HE WROTE IT AND THE CONVENTION ADOPTED IT UNANIMOUSLY - THE PRESENT TARRES DE-

occurred.

NOUNCED AS "VILLANOUS." From The Louisville Courier Journal (Dem.), Henry Watter-son, Editor, Oct. 1s.

Mr. Watterson had the misfortune to be chairman of the Platierm C mmi to in the late National Convention; but he had the happiness to be associated with thirty-even other gentlemen, representing the charman of the Platform Committee in the late National Convention; but he had the happiness to be associated with thirty-even other gentlemen, representing the wission and experience of every State and section of the Union. No cut-and-dried platform happened to be in readmess, and tuese gentlemen belook themselves to an apartment in the Grand Hotel, where from 8 if the evening to 3 o'clock the next mortaing they discussed the various questions which they though worthly of consideration. Quid a mass of documentary matter was the consequence. This was turned over to Mr. Watterson to be licked into shape, and Mr. Watterson with the assistance of Mr. Gwinn, of Maryland, and Mr. Irish, of Lowa, two of at an less and most enlightened members of the committee, completed the work very much as the country has it. Thus phrased and pointed, it was reported back to the committee; every clause, every lime, every word was subjected to the closest serving; and the whole was not adopted until an entire day and been spent in this process of recision. It was then, as perfected brought before the party.

Mr. Watterson is forced to admit the soft impeachment that he is responsible for the tariff planck is questing, and although, to be strictly accurate, he might figure has leaded and could be strictly accurate, he might figure has counted and could be strictly accurate, he might figure has come of Mr. David A. Wells, he seems to doke the lactory of Mr. David A. Wells, he seems to doke the lactory of Mr. David A. Wells, he seems to doke the lactory of Mr. David A. Wells, he seems to doke the lactory of the seems of the account of Mr. David A. Wells, he seems to doke the lactory of the seems of the party.

and all boat of guilt semewhat by placing at the account of Mr. David A. Wells, he so the issue. Mr. Watterson is a Democrati-in the old-time sensol of Democratic opini-the traditions of this account, surviving a time and war, that of revenue reform the traditions of this acoust, surviving the ravages of time and war, that of revenue reform (miscalled free trade) has, along with honest money and a striction of the Constitution, cause to his mand and heart as about all which fulle has left as worth flighting for. But, that which misself is right may not always be politic. In the making of platforms, as in the management of parties, an eye to the fitness of things, and a deem trespect for the prevailing situation of the public mind, should be had. So, in considering this matter, although ne was instructed by the committee to prepare a resolution upon the tariff—although nobody dreamed of the platform going to the country without such a resolution—Mr. Watterson did not follow olindly and sensity the cardinal principle of Deimograph faith to which he had been breight up. He might indeed, have justified himself—had he force on that objection would be made on a point so unexpected—by the platform of '56, which declared for "progressive tree trade," or the platform of '68 which declared for "a traff for revenue upon foreign imports." Oc, had he concluded to drop tradition and subject himself exclusively to practical influences—the odious character of the existent airiff and the alvantages to be between the platform to the way, particularly to Hedman and I limbs, from she ha issue as rev

following:

"We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly 4,000 articles, as a mast rpiece of injustice, inequality and takes perfence.

We demand that all Custom House taxation shall be only for revenue.

non-shall be only for revenue."

Now, this resolution and either to be reaffirmed or resounded. Unfortunately, neither Mr. Watterson nor the genilemen who were associated with him. The unparadomable blunder of reassering Democratic doctrine as old and trite as the moral law, possessed in June the luminous hand-sight which makes words so oracular is October.

oer, on the beginning of the canvass to this good nout October.

From the beginning of the canvass to this good nout
The Courier Journal has not lost sight for a moment of
the tariff plank in the National platform. From the to
time, as seemed to be required, it has shown the oppores
free character of the present citianous tariff. If the
state of the present citianous tariff. If the See character of the present cilianous tariff. It has bemocratic speakers and newspapers have not done the like, and if thereby the party has suffered, that is the fault of the management of the campaign, not of this platform. Nay, for ten years, confident that in a thorough reform of our revenue system a great public need, and therefore to some party brave enough and wise enough to fulfill it a creat advantage, hay cancealed, we have steadily, carnestly and coplously urged the matter upon the public attention. In this present campaign we are serving not as a leader but as a private in the ranks. We did not linke the campaign. We are responsible for no part of it.

THE GREAT HANCOCK WRIGGLE.

THE INNOCENT FIRST CAUSE. THE INNOCENT FIRST CAUSE.

From The Interson mardiam, Oct. 8.

A special representative of The Guardian was fortunate enough to have a very pleasant and successful interview with the fature President of the U. itad States yesterday afternoon. The interview was in a back, riding from South Ferry to Union square. General Hancocks aide decamp, Captain John S. Wharton, and Mr. 8. Phillips, of this city, whose place of business is at No. 52 Beckman-81. Now York, being present, and they can testify to the accuracy of this report.

"There is one thing, General, Idesire to speak about. The tariff question is a crating a good doal of talk in Paterson, particularly among the manufacturers and working classes. Now, how is that going to work it.

"The tariff question is a local question. The same question was brought up once in my nature place in Lamagicania. It was a matter that the teneral Government seidom cares to interfere with and nothing is likely vert to be done that wall interfere with the industries of the country."

to be done that wat interfere with the industries of the country."

THE AUTHOR FORTIFIED WITH A CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY.

From The Paterion Guardian, Oct. 11.

General Hancock was visited again on Saturday by a Guardian representative. It was not a new paper "merview," however, and the information of tained is not reportable at the present time. We only refer to it to say that General Hancock carefully persent to interview published in Satur ay's Guardian, and pronounced it correct—it being substantially just what he said, in every respect, and especially that part referring to the question of the tariff.

RANDOLPH LEADS THE SUPERE TO THE TROUGH from Smater Eundolph's Letter, Set. 11. MY DEAR GENERAL: My attention is called to-day to an interview, of a reported interview, and with you by a person representing The Paterson Guardian, of this State. As I read the report it seems to me you were very imperiectly understood or very indifferently reported. I come to this conclusion because of my knowledge of your views upon the tariff question. The report does you injustice.

BUT THE SUPERB DECLINES TO DRINK.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have received your MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have received your favor of the 11th inst. In my letter of accepance let-preased my full sympathy with our American industries. I thought I spoke plainly enough to satisfy our Jersef riends regarding my tariff views. I am too social and American to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping American from the competition of the underpaid labor of Europe-

A WITNESS BUT NOT THE AUTROR MAKES A
PARTIAL DENIAL
Prom a Letter to The breaming relegram, Oct. 19.
General Hamcock, in the interview in The
Paterson chardian, du not state, as quoted, that the
tens chardian, du not state, as quoted, that the
tens chardian down much seldom cared to interfere with
the did say that nothing would be done by a Demo
eratic Administration that would interfere with the main
matering interests of the country. Teat portion of the
interview which has excited so much reducte is a blander made by The chardian "special" in attempting to
quote from memory tanguage that was very imperfectly
understood, and was not at the time intenset for push
cation. Yours respectfully.

A GREAT THOUGHT STILL UNCONTRADICTED.
Prom the Original Report.

The same question was brought up once is

In Providence, R. I., on the 29th inst., there